

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

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The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

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February 13, 1810.

Just Published
AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY
GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

ON NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
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A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious Language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

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PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

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AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
[PRICE 25 CENTS]

A SERMON

ON REGENERATION,

WITH AN

APOLOGY AND AN ADDRESS
To the Synod of Kentucky;
TOGETHER WITH
AN APPENDIX.

BY T. B. CRAIGHEAD, A. B. V. D. M.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BRADFORD'S KENTUCKY

ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord 1810;
CONTAINING,

The Lunations, Conjunctions and Eclipses; judgment of the weather; remarkable days and nights, together with useful tables and recipes, and a great variety of enteraining pieces, in prose, and verse.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at this office,

PRICE 12½ CENTS,

TWO SHORT CATECHISMS,
(DOCTRINAL & HISTORICAL.)

Designed for the religious instruction of Children in some of the most remarkable facts recorded in the Sacred Scriptures, and in the first principles of the Christian Religion.

BY JOHN ANDREWS.

Fayette County, Oct.

Taken up by John Bobb, living near Lexington, a Brown Mare, four years old next spring, 15 hands high, sway back, and hip shot, no brand, appraised to 30 dollars. Also one Iron Gray Filly, 2 years old last spring, 13 hands high, appraised to 20 dollars. Given under my hand this 28th December, 1809.

John H. Morton.

Taken up by Absalom Corn living in Montgomery county, on the waters of Somersett, a SORREL MARE, about six years old next spring, about 14 hands high, has a star in the forehead, and small snip, some white hairs in her mane near the shoulders, her right hind foot white, and she has on a small bell, with a leather collar fastened an iron buckle the bell has a small piece out of it, at the lower end, appraised to 30 dollars.

J. Payne, J. P. M. C.

March 6th, 1810.

Taken up by Danl. T. Vaughn living on the waters of Big Willow creek, 9 miles from Falmouth, a BAY HORSE, ten years old, fourteen hands and a half high, the near hind foot part white, long tail, much marked with the saddle portmanteau and pad, shod all round, branded with a heart, appraised to 45 dollars, before me this 9th day of October, 1809.

John Forcynth, J. P. C.

Taken up by Timothy Marker, in Scott county, on south Elkhorn, one MARE, about eight years old, fifteen hands high, the near hind foot white, a dim star on the forehead, a natural pacer, appraised to 5 dollars.

Lewis Nuckles, J. P. S. C.

January 12th, 1810.

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS
WILL hereafter Practice Law in the Montgomery Circuit Court.

March 13, 1810.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. He resides in the upper corner house of the row fronting the south east end of the Court House, at Lexington.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be posted.

Feb'y. 13th, 1809.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.

March 3d, 1810.

DOCTOR BARRY

Has resumed the practice of Medicine in Lexington and its vicinity. He will be found at the Kentucky Hotel.

March 12th, 1810.

if.

WOOL FACTORY.

DANIEL BRADFORD being about to commence the Carding and Spinning of Wool, will give CASH for any quantity of that article, delivered in Lexington.

He wishes to employ a man who understands the above business, to whom the highest wages will be given.

Lexington, March 13, 1810.

if.

All those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same before the 25th of next April. All those who do not avail themselves of this notice need expect no further indulgence: the subscriber having quit business wants to close all his accounts.

GEORGE ANDERSON.

THE IMPORTED HORSE



MAGIC,

I now at my farm, in Jessamine county, and will stand the ensuing season in Lexington, or Richmond, Madison county.

MAGIC was got by Volunteer, the sire of Spread Eagle, Stirling, Triumvir, Recruit, Commodore, &c. He is an elegant horse, of fine size—pedigree and performance will hereafter be detailed, and the price at which he will stand specified—which shall be lower than any horse of his rank has ever stood at in this state.

SAMUEL H. WOODSON.

Jan. 29th, 1810.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels Stone Coals,

delivered at this place—Apply to

Cuthbert Ban.

Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

Taken up by Andrew Scott of Fayette county, on the waters of David's fork of Elkhorn near Troutman's mill, a dark brown filly, three years old next spring, supposed to be thirteen hands and a half high, not docked nor branded, some few white hairs in her forehead, rather lighter about her mouth and nose—appraised at fifteen dollars.

January 16th, 1810. Leonard Young, J. P.

Taken up by Meryman B. Curd, in Jessamine county, near Curd's ferry, a BAY HORSE, about eight years old, about 14 hands three inches high, star and snip in the forehead, appraised to 35 dollars. Certified by me this 23d November, 1809.

John Hawkins.

JANUARY 26, 1810.

Taken up by Abraham Dale, in Woodford county, on the waters of Tanner's creek, one YELLOW BAY FILLY, two or three years old, thirteen and a half hands high, a star in the forehead and snip on the nose, both hind feet white. Appraised to fifteen dollars.

James Howard.

Taken up by William M'Niven, in Woodford county, four miles from the court house, on the waters of Elkhorn, one BRIGHT BAY MARE with a star and snip, some white on the hind foot, with some saddle spots on her back, branded on the buttock supposed to be thus, G supposed to be twelve years old, thirteen hands three inches high. Appraised to 18 dollars before me this 1st day of January, 1810.

H. Watkins, j. p.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Mr. John Berry, as I am determined not to pay it. I am ready to settle with said Berry agreeable to contract.

E. ESTACE,

Madison county, March 16th, 1810.

3rd 50c

HUGH M'NARY.

FAYETTE COUNTY,

Taken up by Thomas Boyd living on Hinkston, five miles north of Mount Sterling, one SORREL FILLY, two years old past, about thirteen hands one inch high, neither docked nor branded, both hind feet white, small star in her forehead. Appraised to twenty dollars.

A. Christy, j. p.

James Lane, J. P. M. C.

December 7th, 1809.

Taken up in Clarke county, near Holler's Landing, by William Oldham, a SORREL MARE, five years old, thirteen hands high, blaze face, some saddle spots and some white hairs on her rump, no brand perceptible. Appraised to twenty dollars.

A. Christy, j. p.

Taken up by Nathaniel Drake, living in Jessamine county, a bay MARE, about 18 years old, with a star and snip, about 13 1/2 hands high, the off hind foot white, no brands, has had the fistula, appraised to 10 dollars. Given under my hand the 6th day of December, 1809.

John Lowry, j. p.

Taken up by Timothy Marker, in Scott county, on south Elkhorn, one MARE, about eight years old, fifteen hands high, the near hind foot white, a dim star on the forehead, a natural pacer, appraised to 5 dollars.

John Forcynth, j. p. P. C.

January 12th, 1810.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that those Stables are now occupied by the subscriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care—His extensive knowledge and known skill in horses, are sufficient to ensure him the esteem of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

For Sale—the House and Lot at present occupied by the Rev. Adam Rankin, lying on Main Street. The Lot is 75 feet fronting on laid street, and running back 160 feet to an alley. The House is 40 feet in length, of brick, two stories high, with a brick kitchen, smoke house, &c. A part in cash, or negotiable paper at a short date, will be required, and a considerable credit given for the remainder—or for the whole in hand, the above property will be sold much under its value.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

Lexington March 27.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
MADISON COUNTY, Sat. MARCH TERM, 1810.

George Cleveland, complainant,

against

William Peak & Francis Hally, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Peak is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; therefore on the motion of said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant do appear here on or before the third day of the next August term of this court and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, to be re-examined and reversed or affirmed, by the superior court of Adams county in said Assembly in such case made and provided.

A copy.—Teste,

CHRISTO. IRVINE, D. C. M. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
MADISON COUNTY, Sat. MARCH TERM, 1810.

John Harrison's Administrators, compl'ts,

against

William Peak and Francis Hally, def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Peak is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant (William Peak) do appear here on or before the third day of the next August term of this court and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against him, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this commonwealth eight weeks agreeable to an act in such case made and provided.

A copy.—Teste,

CHRISTO. IRVINE, D. C. M. C.

ALL PERSONS are cautioned against trading for, or taking an assignment on a note in the following words, as I have fully discharged the same, and can make it appear.

PHILIP WEBBER.

March 26th, 1810.

3rd 3¹ 3²

Due Sam'l. Hadley, twenty-five dollars on demand it being for value rec'd. of him as witness my hand this 10th day of Feb'y. 1807—also fifteen dollars due id. Hadley when collected out of a bond on William Ray which we are in partnership in sd. bond.

PHILIP WEBBER.

Tesle, A. WEBBER.

(a copy.)

MY WIFE Nancy has eloped my bed and board without any just cause, I therefore forewarn all people from harbouring or crediting her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts contracted by her.

HUGH M'NARY.

March 21, 1810.

3rd 50c

FOR SALE,
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND,

LYING about eight miles from Lexington, and one mile from the Walnut Hill meeting house, two never failing

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

An opinion appears to prevail, that Manufactories will never thrive in this state, owing to the high price of labor and the incapacity of our workmen. It becomes a duty on every well-wisher of his country to investigate this opinion, and either prove or disprove its truth. In all countries the price of labor will be governed by the value of the common necessities for the support of the working part of the community, such as food, clothing, drink, and house-rent. In England all these articles are considerably higher than the food, clothing, drink and house-rent of a Negro. In Manchester, a carder or spinner will earn from 100 to 120 cents per day. In Carolina, labor costs the owner of the black, suppose he paid 400 dollars for his purchase, but 28 dollars interest, 28 dollars insurance on his life, and 44 dollars for his food and clothing, equal to 100 dollars per year, or 35 1/4 cents per day; so that the Carolina manufacturer can hire three negroes for what the Manchester manufacturer pays one workman. But it is alledged that the capacity of a negro is not equal to the duty of a cotton factory; this I deny, for in all well regulated factories, experience has proved it best to keep the workman constantly at one single branch and by this means it often happens, that the most stupid, excels in his particular department; and perhaps there is not in the whole circle of the mechanics one that requires less complex ideas than the different operations of a cotton factory, or one that requires less time to acquire a sufficient knowledge to be useful; and I boldly assert, without fear of contradiction, that such a factory must be carried on to the highest perfection, with negroes of common capacity; and that even the blind, the lame and the old, may be usefully employed in such an institution; and I think I could with the same confidence, challenge any one to show me where labor is cheaper than in South-Carolina, if the manufacturer employs his own negroes.

In order to place in a still stronger point of view the advantage of establishing cotton manufactories in this country, I will premise the comparative expense of a factory in Carolina and one in Manchester, who both purchase one hundred dollars worth of cotton, at 16 cents per lb for the purpose of fabricating it into coarse cloth, such as six-hank yarn generally makes, and selling it at the Charlston market.

Carolina Factory. dols. cts.	Manchester Factory. dols. cts.
625 lbs. Cotton at 16 cts. per lb. 100	625 lbs. Cotton at 16 cts. per lb. 100
Draving to Factory 50	Draving and Wharfage 50
Spinning 615	Commission at 5 per cent 5
Ibs. water twist at three times the Manchester price 75	General ex- pense for freighting, duty, com- missions & other charges to and at Li- verpool at 10 cts. per lb 62 50
Weaving 1845 yards at 10 cts. per yard 184	Carriage to Manchester 2 50
1845 yards for 339 50	Carding & spinning in Man- chester 25
Equal to 18 cts per yard.	Weaving 1845 yds. at 10 cts. 184 50
The Carolina Facto- ry can sell at what the cloth cost the Man- chester Factory, and have 75 per cent profit	Carriage back to Liverpool 1
Hence, it is evident, we can under-sell them in all coarse goods, such as Cotton Dow- ns	Commission on shipping for Carolina at 2 1/2 per cent 13 82
Sheeting Checks Counterpanes Blankets Table Cloths Fustians and Corduroys, At least 75 per cent.	Freight and pri- mige at 2 cts. 12 30
	Insurance to Carolina at 5 per cent 27 64
	Duty in Char- leston 15 per cent. adval. 82 50
	Landing, dray- ing, &c. 1
	Vendue com- mission 7 per cent. 41 25
	Commission on remitting at 2 1/2 per cent. 13 75
	1845 yards for 573 25
	Equal to 31 cts. per yd.

When we consider that a mill scite can so easily be had in almost any part of this country twenty times as cheap as a steam engine could be supported in Manchester; that our negroes are fully adequate to all the operations of a cotton factory; and that, in no factory is the labor half as great as that required on a plantation; and that the labor of a negro is much lower than that of a white man in Manchester; and that the manufacturer in Carolina, for obvious reasons, has no occasion of investing a large capital in cotton, which the Manchester manufacturer must do, or run the risk of being idle or of paying a very high price. When we also consider that cold climates are at least 10 per cent, unfavorable to carding, spinning, weaving and bleaching, it is not then, evident, that we possess more natural and local advantages of becoming a greater manufacturing country than any nation in Europe?

COLBERT.

FEMALE PATRIOTISM.

MR. EDITOR—I don't allow my self to talk politics on common occasions; but I think in the present state of our country the women have as important a part to act as the men.—With all due respect to what you call the resolves of Congress, I think the resolves of our sex of full as much consequence to the nation, and that a hundred thousand spinning wheels put in motion by female hands will do as much towards redressing our wrongs and establishing our independence, as a hundred thousand of the best militia men in America. I am not alone in this opinion—Squire Homespun, [a true American inside and out,] says the noise of spinning wheels and looms is more alarming to John Bull, as he calls king George and his folks, than Mr. Macon's bill and all other bills that Congress are making for his annoyance—and the Squire says further, that his cotton spinning factory will be as great an eye-sore to old England as a man of war with as many great guns as his factory has spindles. Now I know of no better rule of warfare than to find out what the enemy wishes us not to do, and to go about it in earnest. My neighbors agree with me, young and old, and are determined to attack this same Jhn Bull with at least a hundred effective spinning wheels.

DOROTHY DISTAFF.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

An intelligent and respectable correspondent informs us, that there has lately been found, in the northern part of this state, a singular kind of clay, which by the heat of fire, is converted into pure, fine transparent glass.—The peculiar properties of this Clay were thus accidentally discovered. Last summer, while Mr. George Scriba was building a gristmill at Rotterdam, on the Onida lake, in digging a canal for the flume, the work men came to a bed of clay; of which, however, no notice was then taken. In the month of November, a stove was put up in the mill, for the benefit of the men who were employed in finishing the interior of the building.—Finding the house soon filled with smoke, the workmen applied this clay to the crevices of the stove pipe. In the course of a few hours the clay had disappeared; and examining the inside of the stove, they found that the clay had been converted into fine & pure glass. Since that discovery, several experiments have been made, to ascertain the qualities of this new kind of earth. Two letters have been received briefly stating the result.

One of them says—"The melted clay, as it was poured out of the crucible, appeared of the consistence of molasses; and when it had cooled, it proved to be clear and beautiful glass, of a green tinge, and so strong, that it was with difficulty broken with the hand."

The other letter says—"I prepared a little furnace before a blacksmith's bellows, and blew one hour, when I found the clay well melted, and in a fluid state, so that it ran out of the crucible in strings as thick as a straw, and produced a solid glass, which could be thus drawn from three to four feet long."

As this is an entire new discovery, it will doubtless receive the attention of the chymists and mineralogists of our country.—COM. ADV.

KING POX.—By a gentleman lately arrived from France, we learn, that a new mode of inoculating king pox has been adopted, and is extended in practice with the happiest success. It is as follows:—

When a child has been "infected," instead of a physician coming, when the pox is mature, to take away the matter, and frighten the babe into tears and terror by his lancet, quills, &c., the parents announce by a card fixed outside the door, "that on such a day children in perfect health may be inoculated without expense and with ripe living matter," provided that they are brought by their mothers between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning, and 4 in the afternoon." The mother of the infant from whence the matter is to be taken is furnished only with a common sewing needle, the point of which she slips in the ripe vesicle on the arm of her child, and then immediately with it makes a slight puncture on the arm of that which is brought to receive the infection. No blood is drawn. If the children are asleep, they are neither of them suffered to be disturbed. This mode of infection, with living matter, never fails; no inflammation ensues; and the whole of the operation is performed by the mother only.—N. Y. MERC. ADV.

NEW-YORK FEBRUARY 25.

The Senate of this state have adjudged that Mr. Clark in sending a challenge to De Wit Clinton to fight a duel, was guilty of violating the privileges of that House, and they have therefore committed him to a prison during its pleasure. Mr. Lynch, the bearer of the challenge, was discharged from custody on making the necessary and usual apology to the Senate. Mr. Emmet was counsel for Mr. Clark & Mr. Lynch.

The cause of the challenge, as communicated from Albany to me, is this.

Mr. Clark, one of whose ancestors was Governor, and another Secretary of the Colony, claims, under a patent, a large portion of the land at Cateskill.—The claim after many years litigation, was decided in his favour by the Supreme Court of his State. From the decision of the Supreme Court an appeal was made to our Court of Errors (consisting of the Senate, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the chan-

cellor) last winter, which terminated against Mr. Clark, who is an ALIEN. Mr. Clinton, as a member of the court, delivered an opinion in favour of the appellants.

This Session of the Legislature a petition was presented to the Senate by the Lady of Mr. Trumbull, the celebrated painter, praying for a law to enable her to hold land in the State: Mrs. Trumbull is an English Lady, and her husband, who was a revolutionary soldier, is now in London. Mr. Clinton opposed the Lady's petition on the ground that too many Aliens already hold land in the State, and in the course of his speech made, it is said several impudent and affronting allusions to Mr. Clark. For these it is added, Mr. Clark challenged him.

The duelling law of this State subjects an Alien to fourteen years imprisonment for sending a challenge to a citizen.

FROM THE (NEW-YORK) COLUMBIAN.

From our Correspondent at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

An anecdote is now in circulation, which is said to be founded on fact. The British cabinet was on the eve of confirming the agreement made by our administration with Mr. Erskine, for which Mr. Canning was the warmest advocate, when his sacred majesty, on hearing that part of Mr. Smith's letter to Mr. Erskine, wherein he states that the king owed it to his own honor to punish the officer who was the cause of the outrage upon the Chesapeake, fell into a violent passion, crying out, "Who the d—l made these d—d rebels judges of my honor!" The consequence was, all idea of confirming the agreement of Erskine's was immediately scouted, and his majesty's ministers, who were indebted to their pliability to his religious and other prejudices for their elevation to power, made one more sacrifice to his hatred of his quondam subjects.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—He comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations humbling at his back."

LEXINGTON, APRIL 10, 1810.

The Senate of the U. S. on the 29th ult. passed the bill introduced by Mr. Pope, authorising a subscription on behalf of the United States, of \$150,000 to the Ohio Canal Company. It passed by a considerable majority.

A bill has been reported by Mr. Bayard of the Senate, making provision for the establishment of a National Bank, the capital of which shall not exceed twenty millions of dollars, to be divided into 50,000 shares at 400 dollars each.

FORGED three Dollar Notes of the Trenton Bank, were passed off in this town, last week; they are tolerably well executed, but not so perfect but to be easily detected. Every citizen who reads this article, would do well to be on his guard particularly when such small eastern notes are offered by strangers!

The Rev. THOMAS SMITH and the Rev. C. CLOUD will discuss the following question, on Saturday the 21st inst. at the Court-house in Lexington:

"Is the Son of God equal to the Father?" Mr. Smith to take the negative, and Mr. Cloud the affirmative side of the question.

Mr. S. to speak first, to begin at ten o'clock, and neither to speak longer than twenty minutes at once.

The Court of Appeals met in the early part of this week. We understand that the Hon. John Boyle, is appointed chief justice.—The Hon. Wm. Logan, has accepted of an appointment as a judge in the court. The Hon. James Clarke, is appointed by the governor, a judge of the same. The court is now complete.—Argus

New Hampshire Election.

There is no doubt as to the issue. It is virtually decided, and republicanism has had an easy triumph. It appears from the last New Hampshire papers, that John Langdon will probably have a majority from 2,000 to 30,000. In the council three of the five are firm republicans. In the senate seven republicans are probably chosen. In the house of representatives there will be an addition of thirty-four republicans which will give them a majority of twenty-one.

N. Y. PAP.

FROM THE COMMONWEALTH—MARCH 19.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

For the schools of the Western country.

We are happy in having it in our power to announce the prospects of the publication of the New Testament in this country. Zadok Cramer of this place has issued proposals to this effect, which now lie before us, and which are principally intended for the patronage of the merchants of the western country, who we doubt not, will feel disposed to encourage the undertaking, thereby facilitating the convenience of getting a valuable school book manufactured at their own doors, without the risks, delays, and expense of bringing them a distance of 300 miles over the mountains: Z. Cramer justly observes in his prospectus,

"That we stand in great need of a well printed Testament, our school houses can sufficiently testify, and that our children have too long suffered from the numerous editions of this book badly executed, is clearly apparent, and ought in justice to be remedied. And this can easily be done by the judicious discrimination of purchasers distinguishing a good from a bad article, making the quality, as well as the price an object of consideration."

"It is really trifling with the education of youth to put into their hands books scarcely legible to those who are accounted good readers, and how much more difficult to those only beginning to learn. Much has been done these last ten years in the improved manner of printing and binding books intended for the juvenile learner, but much yet remains to be done.

"Among all the numerous class of books in-

tended for schools, none deserves greater attention, both in the style of printing and binding than the Testament, for two special reasons: first, it is among the most difficult books (the Bible excepted) to be read correctly by children; and secondly, above all others read in our English schools, there ought, for the honour of the Christian religion, to be the least chance of fatiguing or disgusting the young learner while assiduously poring over its contents. The most lively impressions of its superiority in dignity of style and matter ought to be left on the mind of the youth on leaving school; otherwise, it has a chance of being thrown past as the least valuable book in the library."

"To put a Testament in the hands of a child just beginning to read, printed with a small worn out type, on a thin, dark, and flimsy paper, badly executed throughout, and filled with what printers call Monks, Pickles, and Frysers, is to say, Child, you must learn to read, should you go blind in the attempt."

"Another consideration: we have with proper care, rags enough—paper, mills have been, and are erecting to supply us with paper—printers and bookbinders are waiting for employment, and, with all these requisites at our door, shall it be any longer said that we the printers have not the spirit to begin, or the merchants in this country sufficient patriotism to encourage the publishing, a school Testament? For the honor of the first law of nature, self-preservation, those who harbour an idea of this kind, we hope, will find themselves disappointed."

IMPORTANT LETTER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Basseterre (St. Kitts) to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Feb. 24, 1810.

The arrival of the United States' brig Etna, in the West Indies, has given rise to a variety of conjectures, and although the object appeared to be a search for Brown, the ex-collector of Orleans, it was not believed to be real. Our beloved Edward Byam, judge of the vice admiralty court at Antigua (well known for his big regard for Americans) got into a most violent rage on account of an American vessel of war having the audacity to anchor in British waters—he would not see Capt. Bainbridge, and told Mr. J. Rose (the American agent) that if the brig did not depart immediately, he would order one of his majesty's brigs to gallant her out. Bainbridge came down here from Antigua, and kicked up a terrible noise. Two of his men ran away—and he (very naturally) undertook to search for them; sent his officers on board all the vessels in the harbour (not omitting his majesty's sch.) who presenting his compliments to the different captains desiring permission to overhaul their vessels for his men, which I believe they all acceded to. Not finding them afloat, he came on shore, and assisted by some young men in town, at last discovered them both asleep in a grog shop, tied their hands behind them, and took them on board his brig, the people here put themselves in a terrible rage, and sent word to admiral Cochran (at Gaudaloupe) who immediately dispatched two fast sailing brigs in quest of her, with orders to bring her to him, and communicated the same orders to all the vessels of war on this station; we have not yet heard whether either of the brigs have fallen in with her—but have no doubt if they do, it will be the cause of a serious disturbance between the two countries, for I am confident Bainbridge will not surrender unless compelled by force.

You have doubtless heard of the capture of Guadalupe, St. Martins and St. Eustatius, by the British, which is all the news I have for you.

At a meeting of the citizens of the 7th ward, in New-York, many patriotic resolutions were entered into—among them is one promising to have "an eye on the proceedings of Jackson, and prevent his escape upon the appearance of the British fleet, which shall come to treat them as the Danes." This is very well—if the enemy shall come, I hope they will seize the hero, fasten him to a post facing the British cannon, and let him have a full view of the fray!

Baltimore Ev. Post.

Cobbett's Register, of the 31st of December, contains a string of violent remarks against Messrs. Jefferson and Madison, occasioned by the dismissal of Mr. Jackson. He says

"The conduct of the American executive has been studiously calculated of late to clash with the vital interests, the long established rights of this country, whilst their language holds out principles which we cannot admit without ruin. The bias in favor of the enemy is insultingly visible on their part. Under these circumstances, it will be asked how far this insolence ought to be tolerated; how we should take this new outrage; how far patience is virtue, and equanimity on our part may create more friendly sentiments on that of the Americans. To go to war with them would be ridiculous. They are not worthy of a single shot of gunpowder."

[The above is but a faint sketch of Porcupine's bitterness.]

CONGRESS

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 26.

The bill from the Senate, making an appropriation for the purpose of making an experiment on the practical use of the torpedo, on submarine explosion, has passed the House of Representatives. Yeas, 65—Nays, 53.

Mr. PINKNEY'S LETTER.

Mr. Livermore moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House a copy of any letters or despatches which may have been received in the Department of State, and do not require secrecy, from Mr. Pinkney, our minister at the court of London, since his receipt of the letter of the 23d of November, 1809, from the Secretary of State, communicated to this House by the President on the 29th of said November.

After some discussion the resolution was passed. Ayes, 109—Nays, 14.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Extract of a letter from a Spanish gentleman at Cadiz, dated Jan. 26.

The General Junta have decreed, that from the 1st of February their residence shall be at Cadiz.

On the 14th of Jan. the French attacked the passage of Montission and Villamanique to enter into Andalusia, but they were repulsed; in consequence of which, the Patriot Army is in good spirits.

The general opinion is, that as soon as the Central Junta quit Seville, the Provincial Junta of that district will take the whole command of the province, and some change will take place in government. The Central, it is said, give the other full power to act as they may see best.

The Junta of Granada and Cordova have given orders to arm the whole population of the province in a mass.

The French army is composed of about 50,000 (6,000 of which are cavalry.) Our army will be about 36,000.

Salem, March 20.

Yesterday the schooner Minerva, captain Leach, arrived at Marblehead, in 60 days from Alicant. A gentleman who conversed with captain Leach a few minutes, derived from him the following information:—That the French were within six leagues of Alicant, in two divisions, (40,000 in the whole) one division destined to Alicant, and were expected in every day; the other to Valencia.—That the inhabitants were with all haste sending their plate and other valuables to Gibraltar and Cadiz, judging them to be the only places of refuge and safety; and were determined to submit to the French when they came, without resistance. The Junta remained at Seville.

A London paper of Jan. 20, says:—This morning we had advice of the arrival of several ships from France to obtain logwood and other articles from this country admitted under the new Custom House regulations of Bonaparte.

From the N.Y. Evening Post, March 24.

Just after our paper had gone to press, our boat came up from the Narrows with several arrivals—among them is the ship Union, Pigot, in 48 days from Lisbon—Left there the 23d January. A few days before capt. P. sailed, two couriers had arrived from Spain, announcing the French having forced the pass of Segura Morena. Two divisions of the French passed with muskets only, but the latter division met with obstinate resistance. It was supposed the Spaniards were bribed. Another courier arrived bringing the important news, that the French had advanced as far as Tarragona, were attacked by the Spanish army under the Duke de Aburquerque and defeated with the loss of 6,000 men, and were obliged to retreat through the pass again. When the courier left Cadiz, Seville, Badajoz and Cadiz were illuminated. No particulars of the action had transpired at Lisbon when capt. P. sailed. There was also a report of a revolution in the south of France, headed by Massena and D'roux; that they had sent deputies to Lord Collingwood, offering to give up Toulon and Marseilles. The night before capt. P. sailed, a brig of war arrived express from England, but every thing was kept secret. There was a report that she brought a confirmation of the revolution, and Bonaparte's proclamation on the subject. Major-generals Stewart and Picton had arrived from England, together with the 79th Highland regiment and the 24th Scotch Brigade, some artillery and Cavalry and recruits for the regiments in Portugal, composing in all about 2500 men. It was said Lord Wellington was expected at Lisbon to hold a convention. The Portuguese army under marshal Beresford were upwards of 50,000 strong, the British about 22,000 men.

The marshal duke of Castiglione entered Gerona on the 11th inst. He took eight stand of colours, 200 pieces of cannon, and 5000 troops. The following is a copy of the capitulation:—

Capitulation of the city and forts of Gerona concluded on the 10th December at seven in the evening.

"Art. I. The garrison shall march out with the honors of war, and proceed to France as prisoners of war.

"II. All the inhabitants shall be respected.

"III. The Catholic religion shall continue to be followed by the inhabitants, and shall be respected.

"IV. At half past eight to morrow morning, the gate of Secours, that of Arenys, and also that of the forts shall be delivered up to the French troops.

"V. To-morrow morning the 11th of December, the garrison shall march out of the fortress at half past eight o'clock; they shall file by the gate of Arenys, and the soldiers shall lay down their arms upon the glacis.

"VI. An officer of the artillery, one of the engineers, and a commissary at war, shall enter the moment possession is given of the gates of the city, to receive possession of the magazines, maps, plans &c.

Done at Gerona, seven in the evening. Dec. 10, 1810.

[Here follows the signatures.]

WILLIAM T. BARRY

INFORMS his clients that his office is removed to a brick house at the intersection of Mulberry and Short streets.

(Lexington 6th April, 1810.)

MRS. LUCAS

HAS REMOVED HER

MILINERY STORE

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas I. Garrett, two doors below the Reporter printing office, and has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of the most FASHIONABLE MILINERY.

(Lexington, April 17, 1810.)

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Francis W. Lea gave his obligation to R. Pitman, bearing date the 17th Feb. '96 to convey in deed in fee simple, 25 acres of Land in Woodford county, adjoining the lands of Warren, Langham and Gilman, on the waters of Clear creek; and doth now refuse to comply therewith. This is to forewarn all persons from purchasing said land of said Lea, as I hold said bond or obligation by assignment, and purpose compelling said Lea to make the title.

Thos. Duvall.

Montgomery County, Scd.
Taken up by George Black,
one mile from Mount Sterling, a Dark Bay filly,
about two years old last spring, has a small
star in her face, both hind feet white, not brand-
ed, appraised to \$14.

Joseph Simpson.

12th December, 1810.

WILLIAM ROSS'S

SHOE AND GROCERY STORE,
Next door to Mr. John Keiser, and nearly oppo-
site the Market-house Lexington:
Where he has just received from Philadelphia,
a large and elegant assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Which, for neatness of figure and firm-
ness of workmanship, are equal to any
ever brought to the Western Country.

AMONG THEM ARE—

Fair top and Back Strap Boots,
Single Back Strap do.
Cossack do.
Three quarter do.
Philadelphia Morocco Spangled Slippers,
Plain do.
Ladies' Nelson do.
Girls' do.
Spangled Kid do.
Ladies' Plain do.
Ladies' Jeffersons,
Girls' do.
Women's Leather Slippers,
Miss's Nelsons,
Girls' Morocco Jeffersons,
Ladies' do. with heels,
Philadelphia Morocco slippers, of every co-
lour and size,

Gentlemen's fine leather-lined shoes,
Men's common do.
Boy's do. do.
Men's coarse do.
Men's patent do.
Madison leather ties,
Boot girtting,
Heel ball,
Blacking ball and shoe brushes,
Shoe binding and shoe strings,
Morocco hats for children,
Morocco and Kid skins, of different colours,
Calf skins,

Boot legs, and fair skins for boot tops,
Spanish soal leather for boots and
White weling skins for saddles.

GROCERIES.

Madera, Port and Sherry Wines,
Fourth proof Jamaica Spirits,
Fourth proof French Brandy,
Fourth proof Holland Gin,

Peach Brandy,
Old Whiskey,
Imperial, Young Hyson, and Hyson Teas,
Coffee and Chocolate,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Liquorice Ball,

Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice and
Pepper,
Madder, Copperas and Allum,
Spanish Segars and Tobacco,
Almonds and Keg Raisins, and Figs,
Rice,
Mackerel, Scotch, and Pickled Herrings, and
Oysters.

Which I intend selling low for

CASH, wholesale or retail.

LEXINGTON, April 9, 1810.

A PROPOSAL

BY ZADOK CRAMER, BOOKSELLER,
PITTSBURG, (Penn.)

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

NOTES OF A TOUR

TO THE
WESTERN COUNTRY,
THROUGH
THE STATES OF OHIO & KENTUCKY,
A VOYAGE

DOWN THE OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND
A TRIP THROUGH THE

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, AND PART OF
WEST FLORIDA.

Commenced in the winter of 1807, and
concluded in 1809.

BY F. CUMING.

SKETCHING the state of the vast tract of

country through which he travelled, a
distance of between three and four thousand
miles. Early history—progress in settle-
ment—population—manners—customs—natural &
artificial curiosities—rivers—creeks—towns—
villages—manufactures—religion—politics—
Indian wars and massacres—peculiarities of
backwoodsmen and hunters—Indian mounds of
ancient burying places—fortifications on the Ohio—
Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians on the
Mississippi—their manners and customs—set-
tlements on the Mississippi river—soil, products,
climate and diseases, &c. of these regions.

PROPOSALS for this work were issued some

time ago, but its publication was necessarily
delayed in consequence of the author extending
his route, further than he at first intended, down
the Mississippi river, through the Mississippi
territory and part of West Florida. The Tour
is now completed, and the manuscript in the
hands of the publisher, and will be put to press
immediately, and issued with as little delay as
possible.

There were a number of subscribers to the
first proposals, and more are now respectfully
solicited—those especially fond of encouraging
literature and science—of learning the state of
their own country, geographically and physi-
cally—reading man as he is, with all his bur-
dens on his back—of storing their minds with
useful information, rational and beneficial
amusement—Such will subscribe and read
with considerable degree of pleasure—for our
author takes us as we are, with all our foibles
and faults—our vices and virtues—perfections
and imperfections.

CONDITIONS.

This work shall be printed in one volume
duodecimo size, of between 300 and 400 pages,
with a new type and on a fine paper.

The price to subscribers shall not exceed
one dollar twenty five cents, neatly bound and
lettered, and those who subscribe for nine copies,
shall have one gratis, provided the money be
paid on delivery of the books, which in all cases
will be required—A further discount of five
per cent, will be made to merchants who buy
to sell again.

Subscription papers to be returned in the
course of three months—at which time it is ex-
pected the work will be ready for delivery.

FOUND

ON SUNDAY morning on the Frankfort
road, about three miles from Lexington,
an OLD SADDLE, with a blue saddle cloth,
the tree broken and no stirrup leathers—the
owner may get it by applying to

JAMES HENDERSON.

LOST

ON Saturday evening near where the above
was found, a MAN'S SADDLE nearly new,
silver head and cantle, the initials I. H. on the
head, silver plated stirrup irons, and silver slips
to the stirrup leathers, and also a common S-
bent bit curb BRIDLE.—A generous reward
will be given for them or either by

JAMES HENDERSON.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Francis W. Lea gave his obli-
igation to R. Pitman, bearing date the 17th Feb.
'96 to convey in deed in fee simple, 25 acres of

Land in Woodford county, adjoining the lands of
Warren, Langham and Gilman, on the waters of
Clear creek; and doth now refuse to

comply therewith. This is to forewarn all

persons from purchasing said land of said Lea,

as I hold said bond or obligation by assign-
ment, and purpose compelling said Lea to make the

title.

Thos. Duvall.

March 27, 1810.

Montgomery County, Scd.

Taken up by George Black,
one mile from Mount Sterling, a Dark Bay filly,
about two years old last spring, has a small
star in her face, both hind feet white, not brand-
ed, appraised to \$14.

Joseph Simpson.

12th December, 1810.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lex-
ington K. which if not taken out in three
months, will be sent to the General Post-
Office as dead letters.

A.

Allen Charles Alexander William

Arthur John Robert.

B.

Barr Thos. T. & R. Baxton Thomas

R. Blaydes Walker J. 2

Beach Joseph Brown Shefton Doct.

Breckenridge Mary H. 2 Bally James

Beauford col. Abm. Beauford Hall

Bolweth Benjiah 2 Bradock Hall

Buller Waller Elq. Bradock Hall

Bishop Rev. Robt. H. Blift Anthony

Blythe Rev. James Browning Joseph

Brackenridge Willi- Brownlee George

C.

Champney doct. T. Cox Mr.

Crother Samuel Cahoon John

Caldwell capt. Geo. Caldwell Ann

Clark William Cockrell Joseph

Churchill Mary Chapman John

Caldwell Charles Caldwell Samuel

Cullin Edmund Campbell William

Cullin James Cisney James

Cavender Elizabeth Cooke Rev. Valentine

Cunningham Thomas Cardwell or Caldwell

D.

Dunlap William Davis Stephen

Dupey Suckey Davis doc. Thos. C.

Davenport Bofwell Davis Lydia

Dienstmann Ann Ma. Diacke Enoch

Deterly Jacob Doyal John

Douden William Dougherty Samuel

E.

Emerson Reuben Ellis H. C.

Elgin Hezekiah Empson John

F.

Fisher William Fisher Samuel

G.

Garrard James George John

Gray George Gholson Benjamin

<p

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston *Continent*.

NEW-BEDFORD'S TEARS.*

A ELEGY.

WHERE, slow and sad Acushnet laves
The sullen beach with tear-swo'ln waves,
The sedge-crown'd Genius of the stream
Thus pour'd the melancholy theme :—
Weep, mothers, widows, orphans, weep !
Your hope is swallow'd in the deep ;
Your joy is fled, your peace is flown ;
Your cloudless sun has set at noon.

Weep, mothers, weep ! your sons no more
Shall press their lov'd, their native shore :—
No more the husband's cheering voice
Salute the partner of his choice.
Mourn, children, hapless orphans, mourn ;
No more to view your sire's return :
That heart has ceas'd to beat, that breast
Is cold, which yours so fondly prest.

Weep, virgins, weep ! those blooming charms
Shall never bless your lovers' arms ;
Cold they lie in wat'ry graves,
Whelm'd beneath the sullen waves.
Far from their friends and native home,
They meet their miserable doom :
No tender mother clos'd their eyes,
No weeping maid reciev'd their sighs.

What though, in every clime renown'd,
Acushnet's hardy sons are found,
And many a brave and worthy name
Illumes the scroll of naval fame ;
What though thy ships in lofty pride,
Are borne on every swelling tide,
And to each varying fickle gale
Some bark of thine unfurls her sail :

Acushnet ! now thy joy is fled ;
Thy glory slumbers with the dead.
The mellow viol's thrilling sound,
The giddy dance's mazy round,
The sprightly song, the merry tale,
Forgotten, shall no more prevail ;
Thy voice, thy tears, shall only flow
To strains of elegiac woe.

WILLIAM.

New-Bedford is a flourishing seaport town pleasantly situated on Acushnet river. It has long been noted for its able and excellent seamen. Perhaps no town in the United States, of equal population, has produced so many masters of ships. And there are few, if any, in which more tons of shipping are owned, in proportion to its capital. These are chiefly employed in the freighting business, out of New-York.

The Tethys, bound from New-Bedford to Savannah, with 34 persons on board, chiefly young men, having families at New-Bedford, was upset at sea by a squall, on the 23d of November last, all of whom, except five, perished. These five remained on the wreck 17 days, subsisting on raw potatoes and port wine, when they were providentially discovered and taken off.

YANKEE TRICKS.

THIS is a very significant phrase, and one in very general use. It conveys to the mind of the hearer an idea of a high degree of depravity, peculiar to the people of New-England, from which their more upright brethren in the middle and southern states claim a total exemption. The latter are pure and immaculate, unstained with any thing in the slightest degree approaching to yankeeism.

Let us examine this point fearlessly.— Let us ascertain, as far as we can, on what foundation the charge rests. If that be solid, let it remain unassailed, and be received without controversy. But if it rests upon a sandy and delusive basis, let it be configned to oblivion, with other prejudices equally untenable.

National prejudices are very easily formed, and nicknames are very easily applied. They are, however, eradicated with great difficulty. When once adopted, every day serves to corroborate them; because every little incident that occurs, affords the smallest countenance to them, or will at all admit of being strained to that effect, is tortured to prop and buttress them up, right or wrong.

It is not difficult to perceive how this prejudice arose. The tide of migration has generally directed its course from New-England to the southern states, and very little from the latter to the former.—The reason of this is obvious. The soil of New-England is not as luxuriant as that of some of the other states. The population is much crowded. This state of things naturally produces the effect above stated.

As mankind is now, and has always been, made up of good and bad, and a pretty reasonable proportion of the latter every where, it would be wonderful if, among the hosts that swarm out of New England, there should not be many depraved and worthless characters. Wherever these appear, they are cited as corroborations "strong as proofs from holy writ," to confirm the general character of the whole nation; and thus one or two millions of people bear an opprobrious stigma from the turpitude of a few.

The middle and southern states have never disgraced upon New-England the off-scourings of their cities, nor their fugitives from justice, in any very considerable degree. If they had, buckskin tricks might in Boston, or Portsmouth, or Port Land, be as proverbial, as Yankee tricks in New York or Philadelphia. But let a philosopher, or a citizen of the world, examine the records of our criminal courts, and he will find, that the triumph we pretend to, over our New-England brethren, is not as indisputably just and correct, as some of us may have supposed. Let us bear in mind the elegant, the instructive, and the universally applicable lesson held out by the parable of the pharisee and the publican.

I have travelled very often through New-England. And when I first visited the country, I was a slave to the miserable prejudices that so generally prevail respecting its inhabitants. I imagined that a large proportion of them were sharpers, solely intent upon deception and fraud. I

have lived to see the extent of my error. I am proud to acknowledge it, and to do justice, as far as these feeble effusions can do justice, to the much injured character of a most respectable nation. I have beheld with delight the decency, the neatness, the elegance of their dwellings—the order, the decorum, the propriety, the urbanity, and the hospitality of their manners—the intelligence and good information even of the lowest orders of their fantry—the captivating polish of their smallest children, in whom the rudiments of education are so far instilled, that they uniformly stop and respectfully salute the passing stranger—the republican simplicity and the good sense of their municipal regulations generally—the very successful struggle they have maintained against the sterility of an unkind soil—the ardour of their spirit of enterprise—their unceasing and unwearied industry. Having repeatedly seen—and having as repeatedly admired all these things—is it very extraordinary that I assert, without disparagement to the merits and claims of the citizens of the other states, that the yeomanry of New-England are the pride and the glory of the U. S. and are not perhaps excelled for the long train of social virtues, by any equal number of people under the canopy of heaven ?—Port Folio.

Revolution of Life. Indigence and Obscurity are the parents of Vigilance and Economy. Vigilance and Economy, of Riches and Honor. Riches and Honor, of Pride and Luxury. Pride and Luxury, of Impotency and Idleness. Impotence and Idleness, of Indigence and Obscurity. Such are the revolutions of Life.

A fine full-blooded Merino ram was brought to this port [New-York] on Saturday in the ship Atlantic, Captain Barnum, from Cadiz.

New-years frolic.—An eastern paper mentions the marriage, on the first day of January last, at East-Haddam, in Connecticut, of nine young ladies, being all the girls in that town who were marriageable ! It is to be hoped this mode of celebrating the new year will become fashionable—and then—"one might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion!"—Trenton American.

The committee appointed by the Board of Trustees for the town of Lexington, to examine & report such amendments to the by-laws of the town as they might deem necessary, reported the following viz:

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of Lexington, that any person or persons who shall bring into market, or shall act or speak in such a manner as to retard the operations of it, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than three nor more than ten dollars.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, that all who sell provisions offered for sale in the market shall be forfeited, and that the person or persons vending or offering to vend the same, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one nor more than ten dollars.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, that the market hours from the first of May until the first of October shall be held until 9 o'clock A. M. and during the remainder of the year until ten o'clock A. M.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, that no huckster or other person shall be permitted to purchase in the market house during market hours any article whatever, which such huckster or other person is known usually to sell or expose to sale under a penalty of not less than three nor more than ten dollars for each offence.

Sec. 5. Be it further ordained, that it shall be the duty of the clerk of the market to visit the different persons in the town of Lexington, selling by weights and measures, and to prosecute under the act of assembly, all those who are selling by false weights and measures.

Sec. 6. Be it further ordained, that if the watch in the performance of their duties, either in suppressing riots or breaches of peace, shall be unable to apprehend those who are violating the law, it shall be lawful for them to call upon any of the citizens of the town to assist them; and any person or persons refusing to assist them, when properly summoned, as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than three, nor more than ten dollars.

AND'W. MC CALLA, Clm.
A true copy from the record of the town.
Attest, P. I. RAILLEY, Clk.

* Nathaniel Prentiss is appointed by the Trustees of the town of Lexington to enforce the by laws of the town generally

JOHNSON & WARNER

Have just received, and for Sale at their Store, corner of Mill and Main Streets, Lexington,

A large quantity of the best

PRINTING INK,

And an additional assortment of—

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Furgason's Lectures | Biddle's Architecture

Adams' Webster's Philosophy | Gibson's Surveying

Webster's Philosophy | Simpson's Comic Sec-

The Musical Primer, or the First Part of the

Art of Singing—By Andrew Law,

A large quantity of Bonnet Boards,

Folio and quarto post PAPER of the best

quality,

Black Sand, &c. &c.

March 20, 1810.

FOR SALE,

TWO Tracts of Land lying in Campbell

county, one a half mile, the other a mile from

the Ohio river; about thirty acres cleared on

each tract, with good log cabbins, out houses,

springs of water which never fail; the whole

land of the first quality—title in fee simple will

be made. Whiskey, flour, country linen, horse

& negroes taken in payment.

For further information, apply to William

Perry, living in Columbia, one mile from the

land.

March 13, 1810.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE,

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having purchased the whole of Mr. Usher's Stock, wishes to inform the public that he carries on the above business extensively in the house lately occupied by Mr. Daniel White, second door below the Branch Bank. He has now on hand an Assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols, manufacture in the neatest manner, and out of the best materials.

Umbrella repaired as above, at the shortest notice.

Richard Marsh, jun.

March 13, 1810. 5t

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above style.—The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendance of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cuthbert Banks

Lexington, Jan 1st, 1810

IN FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLEN respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the FANCY CHAIR, making business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston, on Main street, three doors below Main-Cross street, where he will carry on the above business with neatness and taste—he flatters himself that from the long experience that he has had both in London and New York, that his work will please those whomay call on him. He has on hand and makes Black and Gold—White & do—Brown and do—Green and do—Coquille and do—Bamboo &c. likewise Settees to match any of the above descriptions, all of which will be made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made reasonable.

May 8th, 1809.

N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding executed with neatness.

IRON STORE.

NEARLY OPPOSITE CROMWELL'S WAREHOUSE, PITTSBURG.

A LARGE supply of Juniata bar, rolled and slit Iron always on hand—Also cut and hammered nails, manufactured of the same iron, for sale by

GEORGE ANSHUTZ, jun.

February 8th, 1810.

Orders from western merchants will be triply attended to.

Harrison Circuit Court, Feb. Term, 1810.

THOMAS VANHOOK, Compt'l.

against ENCALOW ADAMS & others defts.

In Chancery.

This day came the complainant by his coun-

sel, & it appearing to the satisfaction of the court

that the defendant Encalow Adams is not an in-

habitant of this commonwealth, and he having

failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably

to law and the rules of this court; on motion of

the complainant, it is ordered that the said de-

fendant do appear here on the third day of

of next June term, and answer the complain-

ant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken ag-

ainst him for confessed, and that a copy of this

order be inserted in some public newspaper in

this state for eight weeks successively.

A copy attest.

ANDREW MOORE, D. C. H. C. C.

January 20, 1809.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Lime-

at-one-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his

old stand, where every exertion shall be used

to accommodate those who please to call on

him.

January 20, 1809.

The Noted Running Horse

YOUNG WHIP,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at my sta-

ble, eight miles from Lexington & three

from Georgetown, in Scott county, and will be

let to mares at twenty dollars the season, which

may be discharged with ~~steen~~, provided the

money is paid by the expiration of the season,

which will commence the 20th instant and end

the 10th of July next; thirty dollars to insure

a mare in foal, the